was put in charge of the establishment of Japanese meteorological stations there. Some account of the Japanese service in Korea is given by his own hand in this REVIEW, September, 1905, pages 397–399, accompanied by a portrait. He was one of the founders of the Meteorological Society of Japan.

Wada received the degree of Rigakhaksi from the Imperial University of Tokyo in 1913. His official military rank was that of brigadier general, and his decorations included those of Order of the Rising Sun, Fourth Class; of The Sacred Treasure, Third Class; and of Hakke, Second Class.[1]

HALLEY LECTURE OF 1918 AT OXFORD.

The annual Halley lecture was delivered on May 28 by Sir Napier Shaw, director of the Meteorological Office. The subject was "The First Chapter in the Story of the Winds." The lecture, illustrated by lantern slides, dealt with Halley as the first framer of a physical explanation of trade winds and monsoons. His views still in part hold good, but the phenomena are more complicated than Halley thought. Contrary to what was once surmised, observation has shown that the horizontal circulation of the air is explicable, the vertical circulation being too complex for exact determination at present, though progress may be hoped for in this direction.—*Nature, London, May 30, 1918.*

NOTES.

The Royal Society of Edinburgh has awarded its Keith prize to Mr. R. C. Mossman for his work on the meteorology of the Antartic regions, which originated in the series of observations made by him during the voyage of the *Scotia* in 1902–1904, and has continued to the present time.—*Nature, May 9, 1918, p. 189.*

Nature announces the death, on March 22, 1918, of Mr. Donald Salter, from wounds received in action. Mr. Salter joined the staff of the British Rainfall Organization at 18 years of age, in 1908, and was the responsible cartographer for the numerous rainfall maps since published by it.—*Nature, May 9, 1918, p. 190.*

The Cambridge Scientific Instrument Co., Cambridge, England, is publishing, free on receipt of 6d. in stamps, a very useful spiral chart comparing and interconverting Fahrenheit and centigrade thermometric scales throughout an unusually long range of temperature, by 2° intervals.—*Nature, May 9, 1918, p. 192.*

Dr. Griffith Taylor, who received the Thomson Foundation medal from the Royal Geographical Society of Queensland last year, has been awarded the David Syme research prize (medal and £100) for 1918 by the University of Melbourne, his thesis being the correlation of Australian physiography, meteorology, and climatology with special reference to the control of its settlement and industrial development.

The David Syme prize is awarded annually by the University of Melbourne for the best Australian research on any subject, and the contestants must have resided in Australia for the preceding five years. Dr. Taylor has also been appointed instructor in Australian meteorology and geography in that university, and his lectures are to be, probably, the first course of the sort in any of the Australian colleges and universities.—*Personal correspondence and "The Age," Melbourne, May 2, 1918.*

Nature (London) of May 30, 1918, reports that the lords commissioners of His Majesty's treasury have approved the proposal of the meteorological committee that, in view of the variety and importance of the scientific problems on which the meteorological office is required to advise the fighting forces, Sir Napier Shaw shall, for the period of the war, become scientific adviser to his Majesty's Government in meteorology, and be relieved of the administrative duties of the meteorological office, but retain the chairmanship of the meteorological committee. Lieut. Col. H. G. Lyons has been appointed acting director of the meteorological office for the same period.

" * * * The value in war of correct forecasts is obvious, but there are many other ways in which an intimate knowledge of meteorology may be of use, and no more suitable man [than Sir Napier] could have been found for the new post."

[1] Based, in part, upon notice with portrait in Journal of the Meteorological Society of Japan, February, 1918, 37th year.